

THE MOHAVE MINER.

James J. Hyde, Editor and Manager

KINGMAN, JANUARY 29, 1887.

To The Public.

Having purchased the entire outfit, subscription list, etc., of the *Wallapai Tribune* that paper has been discontinued. All unexpired paid-up subscriptions will be filled by the *Miner*. Those who are in arrears for subscription either to the *Miner* or the *Tribune* must settle up in 30 days or their names will be stricken off the list.

JAMES J. HYDE.
Kingman, Jan. 23d 1887.

Italy circulates nearly twice as much silver as gold.

Portugal circulates eight millions of silver to five of gold.

Colorado has passed a law making it \$200 fine to kill a mountain sheep.

Arizona copper mines are credited with an output of 16,000,000 pounds of copper in 1886.

The Supreme Court has adjourned, and if the Legislature would only do the same people would breathe easier.

There are six copper (water jacket) furnaces in the Globe District, A. T., with a total daily capacity of 183 tons.

The gold, silver and lead product of Arizona for the year 1886 amounted to over seven millions of dollars.

An exchange says that the assets of the Bank of California are nearly \$13,000,000, and those of the Nevada Bank over \$14,000,000.

The decision of the Supreme Court should end all "kicking" on the removal of the county seat to Kingman, and we hope to hear no more of it.

Los Angeles is contemplating the erection of a new Court House at an outlay of \$350,000. Kingman will be content, for the present, with one costing only \$10,000.

The people of Mohave county, one and all, cannot but feel grateful to the Supreme Court of Arizona for so promptly and decisively adjudicating the county seat question.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature for the purpose of abolishing all the different county funds and making all warrants, except those on the school fund, payable out of one general county fund.

Mr. Geo. L. Sands will assume the management of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad on the 1st of February. Mr. T. R. Gabel, the present manager, has accepted a position with the Colorado Midland railroad.

The Board of Supervisors of Pima county have prepared and forwarded to Congress a memorial asking for the modification of the Act of Congress to enable counties of the Territory to create indebtedness for their necessary running expenses.

The *Alta* says that San Francisco assassins are taking a rest. If they were laid away to their last rest it would be a good thing for the whole coast. It is about time some of the San Francisco murderers were hung up as high as Haman.

Pima county comes out strongly in favor of maintaining the county court system. Since the county court has been established in that county, it has been in session 293 days and has disposed of 159 cases. There are about forty new cases on the docket.

The *San Francisco Alta* says that Geo. Hearst opened more champagne during his late Senatorial campaign than all his predecessors put together. Col. Irish, the talented editor of the *Alta*, ought to know the true inwardness of this champagne business if anyone does.

The Carson *Appeal* notes the alleged discovery of a vein of gold-bearing quartz sixty feet wide, assaying \$1,000 per ton. The discovery is located on the Peavine road, three miles from Reno.

The Carson *Appeal* is beyond question the champion liar of the season.

Why did the Arizona Legislature repeal the anti-Mormon laws of that territory? We have seen no explanation of it and would be glad to know the reason. The repeal secured nearly a unanimous vote and so must have behind it some cause that makes it doubtful—*Alta* California.

The first duty every member of the legislature owes is to his constituents. He is expected to carry out the wishes of the majority if, in his best judgment, that wish is for the best interest of the general public, or in other words will prove the greatest good to the greatest number.—*Star*.

The election of George Hearst as Senator from California for the next six years would seem to indicate that it takes money instead of brains to become a United States senator. However, we may console ourselves with the fact that in looking after his own mining interests while in the Senate, those of the rest of the Pacific coast will realize some little benefit at the same time.

It would seem from remarks in the *Phoenix Herald*, that the Territory has been paying for the maintenance of seventy insane persons at Stockton, Cal. When the insane were removed to the new territorial asylum at Phoenix a couple of weeks since, Dr. Clark, the owner of the Stockton Asylum, could only produce sixty-one patients from that territory. We should say that this would be a good chance for our democratic Governor and Attorney-General to get in some "reform" business.

TO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Abandoned Military Reservation Lands to be Sold.

WASHINGTON, January 22d.—The Secretary of the Interior has directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to survey and plat, preparatory to appropriation and sale, all lands embraced in the several abandoned military reservations which have been turned over to the custody of the Interior Department under the provisions of the Act of June 5, 1834. The order directs that as each reservation is subdivided and platted, each shall be at once so reported to the Department, the appraisers may be appointed and the lands may be offered for sale at as early a day as possible. It is stated that these reservations cover an area of about 700,000 acres and include some of the choicest agricultural lands in the several States and Territories in which they are located. Following is a list of the reservations embraced in the Secretary's order: Camp Goolwin, Camp Crittenden, old Camp Grant Timber Reservation, Fort Verde and Fort Whipple in Arizona; part of Fort Bidwell, Fort Cody, Fort Independence, Fort Yuma, in California; the Cantonment on Uncompahgre Camp on White River, Fort Sedgewick, Fort Lyon, old Fort Lewis (on the Colorado); Fort Randall (the part east of the river) and Fort Bio in Dakota; Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, and the Winter pastures (Forney d'Aleone) in Idaho; Fort Dodge and Fort Wallace in Kansas; ten reservations in Louisiana; Fort Wilkins in Michigan; an island in the Missouri river, Missouri; Fort Ellis, in Montana; Fort Hartwell, Fort McPherson and Camp Sheridan in Nebraska; Fort Butler and Fort Craig in New Mexico; Fort Halleck and Fort McDermitt (hay reserve) in Nevada; Fort Cameron, Fort Thornburg and Rush Lake Valley in Utah; Fort Steiellacom in Washington Territory (coal reservation); Fort Bidger, Fort Eteman, Fort Sanders and Fort Fred Steele (except cemetery lot); Wyoming.

A law providing for the publication of the assessment rolls of the different counties of the territory would, besides paying for publication, increase the assessment rolls at least twenty-five per cent over what they would otherwise be. Why? Because when it is known that the assessment rolls are to be published to the world, property holders will place a fair valuation on their property and will render in full all of their possessions. And again, there are always, or at least have been, a large number of men whose property is not assessed at all, and taking this item alone, the county could be saved a sufficient amount to more than pay for the expense of publishing them. This would enable every man in the county to know for himself how his neighbor and others had valued their property; and in case anyone is not assessed, it would be far easier to find it out through this medium than any other. It is a fact well known that a large majority of tax-payers do not render their property for its full valuation, by which the county is beaten out of the taxes justly belonging to it. As before stated, the increase in the amount of taxes collected, besides paying for the expense of publishing them, would also pay all the expenses of the entire county printing, and leave a handsome balance in the hands of the treasurer.—*Tombstone Democrat*.

We are now fully convinced that our esteemed morning contemporary spoke by the card in announcing that the County Court question had become a political issue. The democrats have made it so solely with the object of using it for partisan purposes. The scheme devised to repeal the act creating County Courts and establishing Probate Courts with a similar jurisdiction, is a piece of political jobbery designed to deprive the people of having any voice in the selection of persons to fill the offices created. A proper spirit of justice would suggest that this change, if it is made at all, shall take effect upon the first day of January succeeding the next general election, in order that the people may have an opportunity of giving expression to their will at the polls. The rapid manner in which the bill is being rushed through the legislature is in itself sufficient to attach suspicion as to its motives.—*Union*.

A cable message from Dr. Krueger, of the European Union of Astronomers, announces the discovery of a comet on January 18th, by Dr. Thorne, Director of the observatory at Concho, South America. The comet, which is probably the one which was observed a few days ago at Melbourne, was in the constellation Grus (the crane). Dr. Thorne announces that it will become very brilliant, and that it will resemble in character the great comet of 1881, which was first announced by Dr. Gould, then Director of the same observatory.

The press of Arizona should organize for no other reason than that of protecting its members from the insatiable maw of the professional politician, who do little else than feast upon the substance of the people. The journalists of Arizona have shown a remarkable willingness to pull the political cart single handed, while the most worthless scavengers have done all the riding and feasting. The rule should be reversed and the newspaper man should get into the cart and make the politician pull it, or let her freeze dead still.—*Star*.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyte & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Watkins Bros.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18th, 1887.

Congress and the social world of the Capital have both been busy during the week. Society has attended the President's levee in honor of the Diplomatic Corps, and another given by the Chief Justice of the United States; has eaten Mrs. Cleveland's elaborate luncheon; gone to her semi-weekly noonday receptions, and made and received calls by the thousands. Congress has talked even more than usual, but it has voted less. Some of its most important work was aimed at the Mormons of Utah, and much was done in behalf of the farmers and shippers of the country.

I might as well say much was done for the people of the country generally, for the passage of the Interstate Commerce bill is a triumph of the people over corporations, pool-makers and stock gamblers. This measure came safely through the Senate by the decisive vote of forty-three to fifteen. The Senators sat with it on Friday until past midnight, and a vote was not reached until after nearly twelve consecutive hours of debate.

It is not claimed that the bill is perfect or adequate in all its details, but it is an experimental step in the right direction. The important thing was to assert the power of the people over the corporations that they have created for their service, and which have proved in too many instances instruments of oppression and extortion. The bill simply proclaims that the master has not yet abdicated to the servant.

This legislation is the result of long years of struggle in Congress. The Interstate Commerce bill has been introduced and re-introduced in every Congress for more than a decade. It has been made, unmade and remade, changed, added to and taken from, nursed, encouraged, repulsed and thwarted in both ends of the Capital until sometimes it seemed almost a hopeless effort.

In the discussion which preceded the Senate's final judgment upon this matter, several prominent Senators took part, and among them were Messrs. Edmunds and Ingalls. The former mentioned that when the Legislature of Iowa passed the first granger act some years ago, the first calamities were predicted of it, but none of them had come to pass. On the contrary the railroads of that State had prospered more than ever before, and he believed that when the great railroad system of the United States found itself compelled to submit to this legislation, it would turn out to be for its benefit as well as for the benefit of the whole people.

The Senator from Kansas, who rarely speaks without giving his remarks a sarcastic, ironical or witty turn, said, among other things, that he was sorry he had to vote for this bill, and he thought a good many other Senators were in the same condition. It was a bill which practically nobody wanted, but which everybody intended to vote for. It was a bill as to the meaning of which nobody agreed, but which everybody said ought to pass.

Mr. Matthews, the colored Recorder of Deeds from Albany, is not the only nominee of President Cleveland who is having trouble about his confirmation now. Public Printer Benedict is having opposition from different sources. Besides the 23,000 members of typographical unions who are opposed to him on the ground that he is not a practical printer, there is no end to the criticism that comes from Congressmen of work being done daily at the Government Printing Office. The Congressional Record is full of mistakes, and sometimes the speeches and language of members are made to appear ridiculous and senseless. This sort of thing makes the Congressmen indignant, for no matter what their errors may be, they have been accustomed to be put in good shape and come out all right in the Record. It is quite probable the House will take some action condemning the work now turned out of the Government Printing Office.

It is important for Mr. Coleman to be assailed just now by the Live Stock Commissioners of Illinois. He is the head of the Agricultural Department in Washington, and Congress has just voted to elevate that Department to Executive rank, and give its chief a seat in the Cabinet with the impressive title of Secretary of Agriculture. This Western Commission was the discovery of Pneumonia in Illinois was due to them, and not one case was ever discovered by the Bureau of Agriculture, as is pretended by Mr. Coleman. They charge him with ignorance of the laws of Illinois on this subject, and the Department of Agriculture with incapacity to handle such questions.

Whatever most farmers may say about the proposed Secretary of Agriculture, it is quite certain that the above mentioned rumors, inasmuch as they have gotten along so far without any help from a Government Bureau, may continue to get along without a figurehead to supervise their interests.

W. L. Whipple, of Phoenix, Grand Master of the Order of Odd Fellows in Arizona, reports the order as prosperous throughout the Territory. He recently returned to Phoenix from official visits to Final Lodge, No. 4, and Globe Lodge, No. 6, and says that the brethren treated him royally, and that his trip will always remain one of the bright and cheerful episodes of his life.—*Tempe News*.

The Only Way to Conquer Dyspepsia.

It is perfectly preposterous to introduce people and other artificial concoctions into the system, in the expectation that they will assist digestion by acting on the food itself. They will not. Nor is it possible thus to overcome dyspepsia. The only way to conquer that disorder, and prevent the numerous diseases and disabilities which it necessarily provokes, is to renew the activity of gastric action by strengthening the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters eradicates the most inveterate forms of indigestion by restoring vitality to the alimentary organs, and clearing the bowels, the kidneys and the nerves, no less than the stomach, expelling the poisonous effects of that standard toxin, the liver, and restoring the vitality of the system. It is a beneficial influence, and it is a permanent cure to its effects which they would not otherwise possess.

The Crater of Popocatepetl.

But the chief object of interest on the top of Popocatepetl is the crater. Imagine the interior of a mountain literally blown out by an explosion, of the depth of 600 or 800 feet, leaving a narrow rim perpendicular on its inside surface. This would be no exaggerated picture of the real appearance of the crater. I stood and looked over the dizzy brink in mute astonishment. A vast cavity, unapproached from the outside, sank away at my feet, rock ribbed, rugged and torn, along its precipitous sides. Out of orifices in its deep and dismal bottom rose jets and streams of steam, puffing and blowing in the dead air.

Having no object at hand by which to gauge the size, I was greatly deceived as to the magnitude of this cavity in the mountain's bowels. I supposed it measured perhaps 500 feet across, but a friend subsequently told me that a ball from his rifle did not reach the opposite wall, as indicated by no displacement of stones. It is fully a mile in diameter, and a workman who had wrought in the crater extracting sulphur, told me that the furnaces, or vents of steam, instead of being a foot in diameter as they appeared to be, measured from twelve to eighteen feet. The vapor pouring out of these holes is highly impregnated with sulphur, which is deposited on the rocks and in the soil, and becomes an inexhaustible supply of this mineral. The craters and ridges for lowering the women into this inferno still remains in place, but the rope having been unused for three years, no one cares to trust its weight upon it.

An awful silence now broods over this scene of emptiness and desolation, in striking contrast with the roar and turbulence which terrified the Spaniards, who attempted to ascend the volcano 250 years ago. At brief intervals a rock or boulder rolls thundering down the precipitous sides to the bottom, displacing other stones on its way, and one can not help wondering what must have been the original depth of the crater, which after 200 years of such accretions, still measures more than 600 feet. It was with a sigh of regret that we at last turned away from these most astonishing and stupendous remains of volcanic action, and prepared to make our descent to lower earth.—*Mexico Cor.* Cleveland Leader.

Overwork in Public Schools.

The proper time to consider the question of overwork in schools is at the beginning of the term, when the evil can be prevented, and not, as is usually done, at its end, when the manifest effects give rise to pointless moralizing. School teachers generally will not admit that the ordinary public school course causes overwork in the pupils. But the pale faces, emaciated forms, listlessness and bad nervous conditions observable in the children at the end of the school year show plainly that something is wrong. It may be that the load of the school-room or improper diet and care at home contribute to produce the fatigue-out appearance, but there can be little doubt that the high-pressure system of head-cramming is responsible for a large share of the bad results.

One thing is surely bad—the subjecting of all children, the weak with the robust, the dull with the bright, to the same iron-bound system and course of study. The instruction should in some way be better adapted both to the individual needs and the capacity of the scholars. The rivalry, the worry and suspense in contests for promotion, under an absurd system of marks, should be abolished. Parents on their part should see to it that their children get plenty of sleep and outdoor play, and that the older girls avoid social dissipation. Study alone hurts very few children. It is the things superadded to necessary study, or bad conditions for studying that do the most of the mischief.—*New York World*.

Contentment of the Poor Man.

There is lots of sympathy wasted in this world, but it shows a good heart to have it. As the burden is so, the strength shall be. If labor is rewarded it is all right. Rowland says he doesn't mind pulling fodder at all if it don't get wet and spoil in the curing. Contentment is what we all want, and the poor man can be as contented as the rich one if his life is rewarded—a reasonable reward. Then it is willing labor. The watchman goes on duty willingly at midnight. The doctor hears the door-bell ring willingly when deep sleep has possessed him on a cold and stormy night. The night editor of the daily paper is a willing slave to the lamp. Every true man will screw his courage up to the sticking point if the reward is in sight.—*Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution*.

"Boston, Every Inch of Him." "Have you any ash trees on the common?" my fellow pilgrim asked a policeman who was walking along declining some Latin noun (the only thing a Boston policeman ever does decline). He stopped and looked at my friend with the utmost commiseration for his ignorance. "We have the 'Fraxinus Americana,'" he replied, waving his stick in the direction of a white ash not far away. Boston, every inch of him.—*Boston Cor.* Chicago News.

New York's Catholic Governor.

Many people are probably not aware of the fact that New York had an Irish Catholic governor in 1853, and for some years after. This was Thomas Donagan, the younger son of Sir John Donagan, an Irish baronet, and a nephew to Richard Falkland, earl of Tynesmond.

Payable to His Grandson.

"Your article is accepted," wrote the magazine editor to the author. "All right," wrote the author back; "make the check payable to my grandson. His name will be sent to you when he is born and christened."—*Boston Courier*.

Professor Proctor says an earthquake is simply an assurance that our globe is not dead.

HUNTERS & TRAPPERS!

Send for price list of Raw Furs Specimens and Skins, of Birds, Water-fowl and all kinds of Skins. Address

W. GOULDSPEE,
Boston, Mass.

CRUELTY TO HINDU WIDOWS.

The Fast of Widowhood—Writhing in an Agony of Thirst and Hunger.

The most severely felt injunction of custom upon the widows is that of fasting for two days every month during the whole period of her widowhood, that is, till the last month of her life. The observance is called *ekadasi*, which is a Sanskrit word meaning "the eleventh," called from the fact that the widow abstains from all food on the eleventh day of each of the two fortnights into which the Hindu lunar month is divided. This *ekadasi* is a strict fast; nothing in the shape of liquid or solid can be touched by the widow; even a drop of water is forbidden to her for the whole of the month. There is no trace of this stringent rule anywhere in the Vedas or in the ancient literature of the Hindus. Mann enjoin a system of frequent abstinence, but nowhere in the Hindu books of old laws and observances is it ordained that a Hindu widow must pass two days in every month without touching, even at risk of her life, any food or water. It is an innovation of later date, as are a great many of the present customs and ceremonies observed by the natives of India.

Under the joint family system of the natives of India there are very few Hindu houses where either a widowed daughter or a daughter-in-law can not be found, and the sufferings of these young widows on their *ekadasi* days are simply beyond description. In the middle of the fasting day you will find the young widowed daughter writhing in agony; she clings to her mother and mother sitting silently by her and shedding tears at the pangs of her bereaved child, who can not, for fear of shame and ridicule, even give vent to her feelings by the only way left to her—by weeping; her face is deadly pale through want of food, her eyes are bleared with racking pain, and her lips parched with terrible thirst. Perhaps she hears the noise of dropping water; she at once turns her eyes towards it, she looks hard at it, but she does not utter a word. She longingly watches the course of the water as it reaches the courtyard; adog passes by and drinks of it, but she cannot touch it. She draws away her eyes from it and mutters to herself: "O! what sin have we committed that God has made me a widow even worse than dogs!" She casts a look of despair at her mother. But the mother is helpless. The ordinances of custom must be rigidly followed. Her heart breaks at the sight of her daughter's agonies, but the rules of *Shastras* can not be broken. They say that it is written in the *Shastras* that the widow who drinks water (not to speak of taking any food) and the person who gives her water on the day of *ekadasi* are both damned to eternal perdition. The timidly superstitious Hindu mother can not dare the risk of the perpetual condemnation of her soul to hell for the sake of alleviating the sufferings of her widowed daughter.

In many houses you will see an aged, invalid widow, lying prostrate on her fasting day, harassed and emaciated, her daughters sitting around her. It is the middle of Indian summer; everything is blazing with torrid heat. The poor widow can hardly get up through age and illness, and there on so scorching a day she goes through her fast without touching a particle of food or a drop of water. The daughters are trying their best to soothe and comfort her, but she lies almost in an insensible state. All at once her eyes open, she looks hard at one of her daughters and most beseechingly asks for a little water. They look at her helplessly and tell her: "Dar mother, to-day is *ekadasi*, water is forbidden." The wretched widow is in a state of delirium, she has lost her memory. Again and again she implores her daughters for a drop of water, saying: "I am dying, pay give me water." They can not bear this sight any more, they burst into tears—but they dare not grant their mother's prayer. They only try to comfort her by saying that directly the night passes away she shall have water. But alas! The night may not pass away for the widow; perhaps she succumbs to her mortal trial at a few hours, and thus dies a victim to the custom of man.—*Devendran Das in Nineteenth Century*.

Orators Searching for a Word.

Henry Clay never was at a loss for a word or "boggled" while speaking, but his drafts on the king's English were never dishonored. With Mr. Webster it was different, and he would often hesitate, and then rub his nose with the vent knuckle of his right thumb. Mr. Calhoun, when at a loss for a word, would give a reluctant twist at his large, turned over shirt-collar, and then run his bony finger through his gray hair until it stood up like the hair on an electric toy. Mr. Benton would sink his voice and mumble something that no one could understand, and Gen. Cass would "awl awl" in the English style, passing his hand beneath the lower edge of his capacious white waistcoat. Mr. Webster was almost invariably "stuck" when he attempted to use a Latin quotation, and when Mr. Everett was in the senate he used invariably to appeal to him.—*Ben: Perley Poore*.

Siberia Drying Up.

Russian geographers report that numerous lakes in Siberia, chiefly in the Tobolsk and Tomsk provinces, are rapidly drying up, and villages now stand on spots covered by extensive sheets of water 100 years ago. Lake Tchekchik has shown the most remarkable change, its area being 650 square miles a century ago, while it now consists of three small ponds, the largest covering not more than five or six square miles.—*Arkansas Traveler*.

The Civilization of Moscow.

Thomas Raily Aldrich, who has just returned from a three months' trip through the interior of Russia, says that the civilization of Moscow reminded him of some wild Indian chief who in his old age puts on a pair of spectacles or a high hat. "It simply emphasizes savagery,"—*New York Sun*.

FOR SALE.

A splendid Stock Range known as the Cienega Ranch, about half way between Yuma and Signal. Will support 2,000 head or more. It has never been fed off and has plenty of shade trees and water. For further information inquire at the premises

HARRY LOWMAN.

Notice of Forfeiture.

To James Oliver, Thomas Oliver and Samuel Oliver.

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the *Mariposa* mining claim, situated in the *Mariposa* mining district, *Mariposa* county, *California*, and duly recorded in Book B of Mining Records, pages 412, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2224, Revised Statutes of the United States, before the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31st, 1886.

And you are further notified that the proportion of said expenditure due from each of you is \$33 1/3, lawful money of the United States, and if within 30 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owners, your interest in said claim will become the property of the undersigned under said section 2224. PAUL H. HAMILTON, Kingman, January 14th, 1887. Jan. 15-1887.

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Sinking Fund Notice.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA.

KINGMAN, JANUARY 17th, 1887.

Bids for the surrender of Mohave county warrants will be received by me at my office until 2 o'clock, p. m., on Monday, the 31st day of January, 1887. Amount in the Sinking Fund to be bid for is two thousand and fifty-seven dollars (\$2,557).

Bids must be in the form of sealed proposals accompanied by the warrants offered to be surrendered, addressed to the County Treasurer and marked "Sinking Fund."

DANIEL SMITH, County Treasurer.

St.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making money at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Inquire a penny for those who start at once. *BRIDGES & CO., Portland, Maine.*

Notice of Forfeiture.

To Dr. E. L. BENNETT, Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Yocham, deceased.

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the *Mariposa* mining claim, situated in the *Mariposa* mining district, *Mariposa* county, *California*, and duly recorded in Book B of Mining Records, pages 412, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2224, Revised Statutes of the United States, before the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31st, 1886.

And you are further notified that the proportion of said expenditure due from you is \$100, lawful money of the United States, and if within 30 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the undersigned under said section 2224. Tested at Kingman this 25th day of January 1887. A. E. DAVIS.

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Kingman Blacksmith

Horse Shoeing,

Wagon Work

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Kinds a Specialty

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